

XXXVI.—*Description of a new Bat from North Borneo.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Hipposiderus sabanus, sp. n.

Size small. Head short and blunt. Nose-leaf exceedingly reduced, smaller than in any described species, the horseshoe covering scarcely a third of the top of the muzzle. Front surface of posterior transverse leaf not divided by vertical bands; horseshoe narrowing forwards, the middle of its anterior edge sharply notched; no secondary leaflets present. A small transverse frontal gland (in female). Ears rather small, their tips evenly rounded, the anterior margin straight or faintly concave above, the posterior convex throughout. Wings from the metatarsus; tip of tail projecting about 3 millim. Colour (in spirit) uniform dull brownish above and below.

No minute upper premolar present; the large premolar pressed close against the back of the canine; the tips of these two teeth only 0·8 millim. distant from each other.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in spirit):—

Forearm 38 millim.

Head and body 43; tail 26; head 16·6; nose-leaf $5 \times 3\cdot7$; ear 15; lower leg 17; calcar 7.

Hab. Lawas, N. Borneo. Coll. A. H. Everett.

This peculiar little species differs strikingly from every known *Hipposiderus* by the extreme reduction of its nose-leaf, while in the absence of its anterior upper premolar it is alone resembled by the African *H. megalotis*.

XXXVII.—*Description of a new Echimys from the Neighbourhood of Bogota.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN two previous communications to the 'Annals' * I have, in default of really typical specimens, accepted an *Echimys* from the neighbourhood of Bogota as representing Tomes's *E. semispinosus*, described from Ecuador †. Now, however, among some specimens recently presented to the Museum by the Zoological Society, at whose rooms they had been lying over-

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 312 (1896), xx. p. 551 (1897).

† P. Z. S. 1860, p. 265.

looked for many years, there is a dark brown *Echimys* marked, in what appears to be a handwriting similar to that on some of Fraser's labels, "*Echimys semispinosus*." This so precisely agrees with Tomes's description of that animal, that there can be no reasonable doubt that it is one of the original specimens collected by Fraser and referred to in Tomes's paper. On no other hypothesis can the occurrence of the name, in a handwriting not that of any English mammalogist, on a specimen found in the Zoological Society's rooms be accounted for.

A comparison of this animal with the Nicaraguan, Bogotan, and Trinidad species shows that it is most nearly allied to the first-named, from which it differs by its much darker colour, its broader nasals (which exceed to a greater extent the premaxillary processes), its parallel-sided palatal foramina, and other cranial details. Its hamular processes are of the same spatulate shape.

The Bogotan species is, on the other hand, most nearly allied to *E. trinitatis*, but is specifically different, and may be called

Echimys chrysaëolus, sp. n.

Size about as in *E. trinitatis*. Spines, as in the other members of the present group, restricted to the anterior two thirds of the body, the rump being quite soft-haired. Spines about 15 millim. in length by about 1.3 in greatest breadth. General colour above coarsely mixed yellow and black, the lining very heavy, and the contrast between the two colours very marked. Face, sides, and rump more brown and yellowish, producing a very dull tone compared with the rich rufous of *E. trinitatis*. Under surface pure sharply defined white; no darker half-collar present. Hands and feet white, irregularly mixed with brown along their outer halves. Tail shorter than in *E. trinitatis*, fairly well haired, blackish above, white below.

Skull in many ways very similar to that of *E. trinitatis*; the muzzle is, however, broader and more conical (as in *centralis* and *semispinosus*), the supraorbital ridges, instead of gently curving outwards as they pass backwards, curve abruptly and strongly, attaining over the squamosals a much greater distance apart. Outer corners of interparietal with little ridges running forwards to lose themselves on the surface of the brain-case some way above where those that run back from the supraorbital ledges also disappear. In *centralis* and *semispinosus* these ridges are continuous with one another; in *trinitatis* the interparietal ridges are scarcely

perceptible and the supraorbital ones end off earlier. Hamular processes of pterygoids narrow, scarcely more than 1 millim. broad, while they are broadly spatulate in *semi-spinosus* and *centralis*, and in *trinitatis* they are triangularly broadened, with a supplementary process running vertically upwards and nearly touching the basisphenoid.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female, measured in skin):—

Head and body (c.) 260 millim.; tail (c.) 161; hind foot, without claws 46·5, with claws 50·5.

Skull: extreme length 59; basilar length 40·7; greatest breadth 28·5; nasals 21·2 × 6·7; interorbital breadth 13; greatest breadth on supraorbital ledges above squamosals 22; interparietal 8 × 13·4; palate length from henselion 20; diastema 12·2; palatal foramina 5·1 × 3·6; length of upper molar series 8·2; breadth between bullæ on basilar suture 3·7.

Hab. Muzo, N. of Bogota, Colombia. Collected by a native, Dec. 24, 1895.

Type: B.M. 98. 2. 7. 2.

Besides three specimens from the typical locality there are examples from "La Isla" and "El Guamito" in the same part of Colombia, while a young specimen (apparently identical) has also been received from the neighbourhood of San Cristoval, Tachira, W. Venezuela.

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of Three new Species of African Butterflies in his own Collection.* By H. GROSE-SMITH.

Pinacopteryx narena.

Male.—*Upperside* pure white; anterior wings with the base, costal margin, and the apex (rather broadly) black.

Underside. Anterior wings white, with the apex creamy white; a minute black spot at the end of the cell, and a round greyish-brown spot on the disk between the two upper median nervules. Posterior wings rather dusky creamy white, tinged with pale orange at the base; a row of six small brownish-grey spots crosses the middle of the disk between the veins, and there is a minute brownish-grey spot on the upper discocellular nervule.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Antanossi country, S. Madagascar (*Last*).

Allied to *P. charina*, Boisd., and *P. simana*, Hopff.